Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

BY BURTON CRAIGE.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.... MONDAY APRIL 2, 1832. [VOL. XII NO 617.

SUPPLEMENTAL MEMORIAL OF THE FREE TRADE CONVENTION.

To the Honorable the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, members of a Committee appointed to prepare and present to Congress a Memorial on the subject of the Protecting System, beg leave to present the following views, in addition to those presented by the Chairman of that Committee. We do not claim to represent the Committee, nor do we suppose it to be in our power to add to, or improve, the clear and masterly argument on the general subject, of the able and distinguished statesman who drafted the Memorial. But, as individual members of the Committee, for the avoiding of misconceptions, and on behalf of the particular sections of the country in which we reside, and which we have in some sort represented, we ask permission to explain our views on a few particular topics. We most fully approve of the several propositions which form the basis of the Memorial, and, with one or two slight exceptions, are rather supplementary than contradictory, to those contained in that document.

The Memorial assumes that the sum necessary to be raised for the ordinary expenses of Government will, after the Public Debt shall have been paid off, and the protecting duties ultimately reduced, amount to about thirteen millions of dollars; that it may be necessary to raise this amount by customs; and the views and calculations of the Memorial, are founded on the supposition that duties average twenty per centum, and admitting discriminations, to the amount of twenty-five per centum, may be necessary for this purpose.

The estimate of thirteen millions for the ordinary expenses of Government, is founded on a calculation of the average expenditure for several years past. On this subject, permit us to suggest that these have been years of very high expenditure. More than three millions of this amount have been applied to fortifications, the gradual increase of the navy, Revolutionary pensions, and internal improvements. In the nature of things, most of these sources of expense must gradually diminish; and, with respect to the policy of others, public opinion is divided. It is contemplated that the reduction of protecting duties, and consequently of revenue, shall be gradual. It is fair to calculate that they will be very much diminished before the ultimate reduction of duties. The other current expenses of the Government seem to be provided for on a sufficiently liberal scale.

The Memorial does not take into calculation the revenue derived from the public lands, from the Bank, and other incidental sources. The undersigned beg leave to say, for themselves, that they have not considered it to come within the views of the Convention, or of the Committee to make any suggestion whatever to your honorable body, on the subject of the public lands. Assuming that the revenue from these sources is to continue, it cannot be necessary to raise more than nine, or, at the utmost ten millions by the customs. By the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that the income from these sources have amounted, for the two past years, to about three millions, and he estimates it for the present year, at three millions six hundred thousand dollars.

If the future average of imported goods, paying duties and consumed in the United States, be estimated at fifty-seven and a half million, which the Memorial supposes to have been the average of the last six years, then an average of about seventeen per cent. would be necessary to raise a revenue of ten millions. We beg leave to suggest, however, that the average of future years will certainly be greater than the past. It appears, taking an average of Imports from 1821 to 1825 inclusive, and again from 1826 to 1830, that, during the whole period of ten years there has been a gradual increase of imports for consumption of about one per cent. per annum. We submit, however, as a proposition scarcely disputable, that the rate of increase must have been much retarded by the successive great increase of duties by the act of 1824 and 1828. Under any permanent system of duties which does not effect an exclusion of foreign commodities, there must be an increase of importation with the increasing population and labor of the country; and if the present rate of duties were to continue, it might be expected that importation would increase more rapidly than during the period referred to. This increase may not be in the ratio of the increase of population, though, if the same relative proportion of labor should continue to be applied to the production of commodities for exportation, and those products should be of the like exchangeable value, this would seem to be the natural result. Yet we suppose that, as the country becomes more populous, a larger portion of its labor may be applied to the production of commodities for the home market, and that the value of exports may depreciate. To what extent these causes may retard the increase of exports, and prevent its keeping pace with the increase of population, it is impossible to say. They operate gradually and slowly.

We submit, however, that the rate of increase of imports is likely to increase more rapidly in consequence of a great reduction of duties. This increase it may be impossible to estimate with accuracy, but, on all reason and experience, it must be very great. From 1781 to 1808, a period during which there were very low duties, it appears that imports, estimated according to the amount of duties paid into the Treasury, increased at the annual rate of ten per cent. This result is obtained by taking an average of three periods of six years each, from 1791 to 1796, from 1797 to 1801, and from 1801 to 1808; the average income from duties being, for the first period, $4,792,560; for the second, $8,922,684; and for the third, $13,565,206. During this period, however, there was an immense extension of the carrying trade, and of the cultivation of cotton; nor do we suppose that foreign commerce would increase so rapidly under a system of low duties in future. The production of commodities for exportation would, however, be stimulated by the cheapness of foreign commodities; and the profits of commerce, and the amount of freights applicable to the purchase of foreign commodities, would be likewise increased. Imports would thus increase somewhat beyond the rate of exported products. The prevention of smuggling, too, which would be the effect of low duties, is, perhaps, not unworthy of consideration as tending to increase imports.

If the reduction of duties should have the effect of preventing the diversion of capital and labor to other employments in future, it would follow that an increased portion of the annual accession to the labor of the country would be employed in producing commodities for foreign exportation, and, consequently, that the production of these commodities would exceed the ratio of the increase of population. It is certain that some temporary causes would occasion a great increase of importation for some years; and this temporary excitement of our commercial intercourse, would tend to the enlargement of our permanent commerce. Considering the increase of imports in the natural course of things, and the accelerated increase which must be the effect of a great reduction of duties, the undersigned submit whether it can be considered doubtful that average duties of twelve and a half, or, at the utmost, fifteen per centum, would produce a revenue amply sufficient for the ordinary expenses of Government.

In addition to what is said in the Memorial on the subject of the encouragement given to the productions of agriculture by the protecting System, we beg leave to make some remarks as explanatory of our own views in relation to the additional market supposed to be afforded for the great staple, cotton. If there be in reality any extension of the market, caused by the introduction of the manufactures, it must be a market sustained at the expense of the planters themselves, and at an expense, which is much greater than the additional price which can possibly be procured for cotton.

In this respect, it bears an exact analogy to the merchant who pays his purchasers, to purchase his goods, more than the profit he should make on them; or may be aptly compared to the institution of a standing army when the nation does not require one; which will be sure to increase the demand for agricultural products, but at a cost to the farmer which will make him look on it as a curse to his country.

If we examine into this increase of market, it will be found so inconsiderable so inefficient in its operation, especially when set off against the gradual loss of market in Europe, which will, in all probability ensue, that it is entirely unworthy of the vast efforts which have been made to establish it. For before the American System was carried to the extent to which it is now pushed, our cotton fabrics were imported from Great Britain, and consumed in larger quantities than they would have been if made in the United States, in consequence of greater cheapness. The greater portion of these cotton goods were made with American cotton; is it not evident, then, that if we produce these fabrics in the United States, England will afford a less market than formerly, to the amount, at least, of that portion of cotton which she manufactures for us? It is thus certain, that if all the cotton goods consumed in the United States had been made of American cotton, the market for cotton goods would, most undoubtedly, have been lessened by the establishment of domestic manufactures. Cotton goods, cheap as they now are, would have been cheaper still if furnished us from abroad, and consequently, a larger quantity would have been consumed, making the market for the raw material more extensive than now.

So far as cotton fabrics can be manufactured, and sold more cheaply in the United States, independently of protecting duties, we do not deny that these manufactures afford an additional and better market for the cotton. But it is of the effect of the Protecting System that we now enquire. If all the cotton manufactured in the United States could be manufactured more cheaply abroad, and sold more cheaply here, after paying the costs of transportation and duties for revenue, that it is certain that the market for cotton is injured in consequence of forcing manufactures by means of protecting duties. Certainly all persons whose incomes are independent of manufatures and protecting duties, would be able, in consequence of obtaining them more cheaply, to purchase a greater quantity of cotton fabrics than they now can. If there be a class of persons in the manufacturing districts, or connected with manufactures, who are enabled to purchase cotton fabrics which they would not otherwise be able to purchase, there would be a precisely similar class of persons, connected with the European manufactures, which our increased demand would call into existence. Though the aggregate of cotton fabrics consumed in the *United States* should be diminished by a redution of duty, the consumption of American cotton would be increased. Certainly there would be an increased demand for American cotton proportioned to the increased American demand for foreign manufactures. We speak not now of the policy or patriotism of affording employment, and the means of consuming, to foreign labor, rather than to American. The inquiry is as to the market for American cotton, and it seems to us that the Protecting System affords no new or additional market, but only substitutes a more limited and inferior, for a more extensive and better one.

If the amount of imports subject to duty should, within a few years, increase to eighty millions, as may very reasonably be expected, then an average duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem, suggested by the Memorial, would produce a revenue of sixteen millions, which, added to the incidental revenue from other sources, would make an income of at least nineteen millions. If imports should increase to one hundred millions, there would be a revenue of at least twenty three millions. So great a surplus of revenue would seem to be attended with the most serious and alarming evils. Should the Government undertake to expend so lage a sum, then what a scramble will we witness among the several sections of our community for their respective portions! What scenes of confusion, intrigue, and dishonesty, will we every year witness at the Seat of Government! What total annihilation of State power and influence, and what entire dependence on the General Government! And can we expect, from a government constituted like ours, a fair and equal disbursement of the revenue? Certainly not. The great principle of human nature must be entirely eradicated, & the character of man undergo a total change, before we can calculate on a result so completely at war with fact and experience.

If large surplus revenues must be spent let the States raise and disburse them; for their Governments understand local interests infinitely better than the Federal Government. And, besides, there is not the same temptation to those odious combinations and compromises among a few of the great interests, for the prostration of the remainder. But surely no argument is required to prove that the money which is not requisite for the public exigencies, ought to be left in the pockets of the people; for they, and they alone, have a right to it, when not required for necessary public expenditures; and, besides, each individual understands his true interests, and is disposed to pursue them, better than either the State or Federal Governments.

There is not even any preconcerted plan of distribution which can remedy the fearful evils consequent on the disposal of redundant revenue. There is no plan which can prevent the alarming concentration of power in the Federal Government, and the dependence and prostration of the State Governments, which will be sure to result from a surplus annual accumulation in the Treasury. Not to speak of the evils of raising large masses of money by means whose operation is not understood by the people, and who, consequently, would not be disposed to exercise that watchfulness over the proceedings of the federal functionaries, in relation to the financial concerns, which all history and experience have proved to be indispensable, both in the attainment and preservation of liberty. When the monarch has called upon his subjects for money, they, in turn, have called him for more liberty, and he could not resist the call when made under such circumstances. If the monarchs of Europe, by some covert means, like a restrictive policy, could have procured, unseen and uncalled for, all the money which was required for their lavish and magnificient expenditures perhaps not one country in Europe could ever have been revolutionized. Those glorious struggles, which are the theme of praise on every lip, would never have been heard of, and a dark and silent despotism would reign in every country in Europe.

We may be permitted to suggest that the Government can never be embarrassed by an occassional deficit of revenue; less perhaps, than by even an occasional surplus. The credit of the Government would, at all times, answer the purposes of money. This credit would be fortified by the wise and wholesome parsimony of restricting expenditure to necessary objects, and leaving in the hands of the people, to be improved by them, the resources which the Government could, at any time, command. The deficit of one year might be supplied without disadvantage in the next; but that a surplus should be unemployed in the Treasury, would be a loss to the community.

From what has been said, it will be perceived that we concur very fully in the suggestion of the Memorial, that the average duty actually required, would fall far short of twenty per cent. The Memorial refers to twenty-five per centum, as the highest duty which should, in any case, be allowed. The undersigned, for avoiding misconceptions, beg leave respectfully to suggest that they do not understand the Memorial to admit, that, if a lower average of duty than twenty per cent. should be found sufficient, a discrimination should be still made to the extent of twenty-five per centum, and that this discrimination should be imposed in favor of protected articles.

Thus understood, if an average duty of twelve and a half per centum should be found sufficient, there would be a double duty in favor of protected articles. Such a construction would be a departure from one of the principles which form the basis of the Memorial; that duties shall be ultimately equalized, so that the duty on any article hall not vary materially from the general average rate of all the duties together.

It appears, from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the revenue derived from the articles most highly protected, wool, woollens, cottons, hemp, salt, iron, and sugar, amounted, during the past year, to about nine millions. Perhaps it may be found that a duty of twenty-five per cent. will be more productive of revenue than the present high duties. Under the Tariff of 1817, the duty on woollens, which was fixed at twenty-five per centum, was found to be much more productive than the present high impost has proved. If this should prove to be the fact with respect to the other protected articles., which there seems no good reason to doubt, then, by a duty of twenty-five per cent. on these articles alone, all and more than all the revenue may be raised which is required to be raised for customs. This would render the duties on wines, teas, coffee, and other articles of luxury, unnecessary, and would be a departure from the views of the Memorial, which prays that those articles may be subject to about an average rate of taxation.

If such a discrimination should be allowed, although the aggregate burdens of the community might be diminished, that inequality of operation on the different classes of the community and sections of the country, which has excited so much odium and discontent, would be aggravated. And let it be remarked, that, if the necessary freight, charges, and profit, on importing foreign merchandise, amount, as they have been estimated to do by those most competent to judge, to fifteen per cent. on the value, then a duty of fifteen per cent. will afford the manufacturer a protection of thirty per cent. Whether the country can be considered as at all prepared for manufactures which cannot be successfully prosecuted with a protection of this extent, is submitted to the wisdom and justice of your honorable body. Perhaps the foreign nations, among whom Restrictive Systems are said to obtain, do not afford protection so efficient as our manufactures would receive from the natural situation of the country, and the wants of the Government for revenue.

The Memorial states, "it is well known to your honorable body that the Tariff System is believed to be unconstitutional by a numerous and respectable portion of the American People, including, probably, a majority of the people of the Southern States." From opportunities of intimate knowledge and full information, which were not enjoyed by the gentleman who drafted the Memorial, we are able to state, that, among the people of the Southern States, extending from the Potomac to the Mississippi, (with the exception of a minor portion of one of these States,) there is as near an approach to unanimity of opinion with respect to the unconstitutionality of the Protecting System, as can ever be expected to exist on any political subject. We submit, with the deference which becomes us, whether an opinion thus widely diffused and deeply rooted independently of any supposition of its truth or error, does not deserve the utmost serious consideration of your honorable body. The strongest Governments have found it wise, and sometimes necessary, to concede much, even to the prejudicies of a considerable portion of their subjects, especially if these prejudices relate to matters which are supposed to appertain to right and justice. If the people entertaining them are intelligent, if they are otherwise loyal, and deeply devoted to the Government, it would seem that they are entitled to still more consideration. A distinguished British statesman and political philosopher remarked with respect to the people of the then American colonies, that a free Government, for practical purposes, is what the people think such. That the people of the Southern States are not unintelligent in relation to their political concerns we believe will be admitted; of their ardent attachment to the Federal Government and Union, we think they have always given proof; and it is in our power to assure your honorable body that the opinion is deeply and indelibly impressed upon them, that the system in question is unjust, and in violation of their most valuable constitutional rights.

There are many who conscientiously believe that the majority ought rarely, if ever, to change its policy at the instance of a minority; that, by doing so, it sacrifices its rights and privileges, and teaches the minority the dangerous art of thwarting the course of the dominant party, by resisting its measures. We shall not, in this exposition, enter into the theory of Government, and the mode of its formation; nor shall we inquire, whether, in an independent nation, the rule of a majority is founded on convention, or the great law of nature; but permit us briefly to advert to the history of our own Federal Government, and endeavor to shew, from its very nature, that majorities in our national councils ought well to weigh the interest of minorities, and frequently, in the spirit of compromise, to recede from their measures, when considered by the minorities grievous and unjust.

The Federal Union was formed by States with Governments already organized and in full operation; and, as by the great law of nature, one sovereign State is considered equal to another, each State was of equal weight in the formation of our confederacy. So that our General Government was not an emination from a majority of the people of the United States, but a creature of the States themselves. In the construction of the Government, however, the various interests of the Union seem to have been well understood, and in the spirit of compromise, each had its due weight assigned to it. Our Federal Government, it will readily be conceded on all hands, was intended as a bond of union, and a supervisor of those great interests; national in their extent and importance, and which the local Governments, from their limited spheres, could not so well attend to; while the State Governments were wisely left, except in a few instances, to manage the local interest of States. Hence, from the very theory of our Government, so different from all others, the General Government should guard against over action; and beware, as much as possible, of that kind of legislation which tampers, beyond the limits of necessity, with the various interests of the community, sometimes arraying the one against the other.

But say those who would contend for the perseverance of the majority in its course, the affairs of the nation are administered by officers chosen by the people, and responsible to them, and, consequently, the majority will not be likely to err for any length of time. To this we answer, that a Government constituted like our Federal Government may always be expected to be vicious in its legislation, when directed to subjects bearing upon the local and conflicting interests of the country. The reason is obvious, on the slightest reflection. Such a Government, when exercised over so great an extent of country as ours, can never be expected to understand the local interests throughout sufficiently well to legislate for them. With the best intentions, therefore, it would ever have a fertile source of blunder and error in the constant and irremediable ignorance of local interests. But the Government would be likely to be vicious in its legislation, even if it understood those interests, in consequence of the high temptation which would ever be held out to some of those interests to combine and make common cause, until a majority is formed, and then to proceed to the oppression of the minority.

In proportion to the extent of country, is, generally speaking, the diversity and of interests, there will be compromises and combinations among some of them, until the impediments to action are overthrown; and then to doubt, when thus forming a majority, that they will be governed by motives of sectioned aggrandizement, would be to doubt the operation of the most universal motive-spring to action implanted in the breast of man, which, however uncertain we may suppose it to be, when operating on individuals, never fails to exercise its influence on multitudes or communities. Thus it is, that self-interest stimulates the majority to further its welfare, by partial legislation, at the expense of the minority.

Majorities are almost always right, we are very ready to concede, whenever they have no immediate peculiar interests in opposition to those of minorities; but when such conflicting interests do exist, surely he must be ignorant of the principles of human nature who would contend for the infallibility of their measures.—And here we wish not to be understood as imputing evil motives to the great masses of people composing those sectional majorities; when they act wrongly, they may be perfectly honest and conscientious in their course; their prejudices may be honestly generated through the influence of self-interest. The great mass of mankind is almost always honest, however erroneous its judgments may be, and however wicked the leaders are who contribute to their misguidance. It is by no means necessary that we should impute dishonesty to the people to maintain the argument.

In a Government, then, whose action is felt through so wide a territory as that of the Federal Government, and which may be made to operate on so many conflicting interests, and, consequently, labors under so many and constant temptations to partial legislation, surely it cannot be improper that the majority should be exceedingly cautious in its action, and should sometimes consent to a repeal of its acts, when judged by a large and respectable minority to be subversive of its rights and interests.

Let us look now a moment to our Tariff, and see whether it be not obnoxious to some of those objections which we have described. And we believe we may, without fear of contradiction, assert, that there is scarcely one single article in the whole catalogue of protected commodities, which would have received protection singly and unconnectedly with every other; and why is this the case? Because every article protected, is a tax on every section of the community not engaged in its production; and a tax which each section is unwilling to bear, unless it can receive its equivalent.

The sphere of protection has, therefore, been enlarged merely with a view of adding strength to the party; and the manufacturing interest, for the same reason has been admitted into the coalition—an interest which has no natural alliance for, or affinity to, the Tariff—but the two are brought together, and harmonize, only from the circumstance of their common dependance on the Government, and the necessity of their union to secure a majority in the national councils.

Now let us, for a moment, cast a glance at the various portions of the Union, while this compromise is going forward. We behold an extensive district of country stretching along the Atlantic frontier, from the Chesapeake almost to the Gulf of Mexico, wholly excluded from the compromise. Blessed with geniality of climate, fertility of soil, and advantage of position, it asks for no protection. It produces corn, wheat, tobacco, rice, and cotton, as cheap as any nation on the globe can rear them; and to offer this extensive country protection as an indemnity for losses sustained by the American System, would seem to be adding indignity to injury. This it is impossible that this section can escape from the tax imposed by protection; it can take no part of the bounty. It loses on the protection of woollens, cotton, hemp, and iron, salt, &c., and gains in not one single item. The lavish expenditures on internal improvement have scarcely reached it.

Again: there are the navigating and commercial interests—interests of which every American may justly feel proud—which have been arrested in their rapid growth by the blighting influence of the Tariff.

Can any one wonder, then, when contemplating this state of things, that discontent and murmur should arise? that the minority should be indignant at this treatment of a sectional majority? Can any liberal member of such a majority, with these before him, say that the majority should unyieldingly persevere in its course?

But there is another view of this subject which we think may well be presented to the serious consideration of the majority. Two of the most salutary checks which can be exerted on Governments, are the responsibility of the Representative to his constituent, and his subjection to all the evil as well as the good consequences of his acts. Now, in a Government like that of the United States, when its action operates on the conflicting interests of the community, the first of these checks, instead of operating advantageously to the minority, may be productive of the very evil complained of, and the second may cease to speak. Thus the responsibility of the representative causes him to shield himself under the well known wishes of the constituent. The greater the oppression of the minority, the greater, temporarily at least, the gains of the majority; and, consequently through the infallible medium of self-interest, the greater the temptation to partial and unjust legislation. And, thus, you have the law passed by the sectional majority, upon whom it operates favorably; in fact, the more favorably the more unjust it may be, and without, yea, directly contrary to, the voice of those upon whom it acts unfavorably: and where can you find irresponsible power more completely exercised than here, where those who reap all the advantages of the law, enact it against those who suffer all the evil. Let us look to the passage of the Tariff in 1828, and see whether some serious ob-

jections may not be urged against it upon this ground.

"On the final question in the House of Representatives, all Members from the Southern States' (Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia,) voted against the bill, except three Members from Virginia, and three others from that State who were absent. All the Members from the South western States,(Tenn. Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana,) voted against the bill. All the members from the Western States,(Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri,) voted for the bill, except one from Missouri, who voted against it, and one from Ohio, absent from indisposition. Of the Delegations of the middle States, Maryland, Delaware, Pensylvania, and New York,) fifty six voted for the bill, and eleven against it. Seven were absent on the final question, and there was one vacancy from death. Of the eleven dissentients, five were from Maryland, and six represented commercial districts in New York. The Delegation of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, whether absent or present were unanimously for the bill. Only one of the Delegates from Maryland voted for the bill; but it is believed that three who were absent approved of the principle, and only objected to the details. Maryland lying between Virginia and Pennsylvania, is naturally divided on every sectional question. The New England Delegation stood fifteen for the bill, and twenty eight against it. They brought forward the measure, and then opposed its adoption, because it did not take exactly the form most conducive to their sectional interests."

Can any thing better prove, than the votes on this important occasion, that this was purely a question of compromise and sectional interests of the minority were wholly disregarded? And what can have a more certain tendency to corrupt and overthrow our institutions, than the exercise of such irresponsible power against the dearest rights and interests of the monority? It was the exercise of irresponsible power which broke into fragments the great nations of the earth. Look to Rome, whose conquering eagles overshadowed the remotest countries of the known world; and what produced the dissolution and consequent downfall of this empire? It was the exercise of irresponcible power. The governors of the provinces were not responsible to the people over which they ruled, and their tyranny was intolerable.

What but the exercise of some kind of irresponsible power caused the emancipation of the United States? Did not the colonies deny the right of the British Parliament to tax them, unless through the medium of their own responsible Representatives; and even if a small representation had been allowed them in the British Parliament, still they would have been entirely unprotected on all subjects relating to conflicting interests between the colonies and the mother country, for their representation would ever have been in a minority?

Are not these circumstances, then, well worthy of the gravest consideration of the majority, and sufficient to make it pause in its career? Do they not open to our view the very exposed condition of minorities in our country, and the absolute necessity for the utmost forbearance and circumspection on the part of majorities? A majority in our country, no matter when and how formed, should ever bear those things in mind, and recollect that there are some features in the absolute rule of a majority, even worse than the power of a monarch or an aristocracy. In the first place, a sectional majority is impervious to the the public opinion of the minority; then the majority and minority are permanent and consequently, there is no hope of relief for the latter; and lastly majorities are peculiarly liable to be governed by narrow and selfish considerations.

We concur in the sentiment of the memorial respecting the duty of acquiescence to the will of the majority, if it be restricted, as we suppose it must be understood to be restricted, to acts within the limits of their constitutional powers. It does not derogate from a majority, or from any earthly power, to suppose them liable to err. It is the condition of humanity. Men err from ignorance and weakness, and are misled by their interests and passions; and no passion more universally actuates men, than the desire of power, and to free themselves from the restrictions which limit its exertions. If, when an Act supposed by a party of the people to be unconstitutional, has once passed, opposition to it must cease, then usurpation is consecrated by the very fact of having been committed. Divine right is to be attributed neither to kings nor majorities.

The sentiment of passive obedience has been thought to degrade the subjects of a monarch; it is still less becoming an American freeman, and would be ill addressed to an American Congress. We agree that such opposition should be made by the most peaceful and constitutional means, and we hope and believe that the forms of a free and popular Constitution will always afford a remedy when there is just cause to complain of abuse or usurpation of power.

We beg the indulgent consideration of your honorable body to the views we have thus submitted.

WILLIAM HARPER, *for himself and* THOMAS R. DEW.

EXTRACTS
FROM MR. *GRUNDY'S* SPEECH.

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Are the causes of the complaints which we hear, founded and unfounded? or are they real; and is the hand of oppression bearing heavily upon that portion of our countrymen who are now urging their claims for relief? *They* believe a system of taxation, unjust, unequal, and oppressive in its operations, is to be continued and fastened upon them; not for the support of the government, which is the only legitimate object of taxation; but, in order, that a particular class of men may be benefitted by their labor; that their prosperity is to be checked, and their labor rendered unproductive to them, that capital vested in manufactories may be rendered more profitable to the owners. Entertaining this opinion, they are surely right in requiring Congress now to take this subject into consideration and to grant relief, so far as they are entitled to it. No time can be so proper as the present, when we are about to establish a system of finance suitable to a nation FREE FROM DEBT and all incumbrance. It seems to me, that it is likewise the interest of the manufacturers, that this controversy should be brought to a close. There is one kind of protection, which they certainly need; that is, some security against frequent legislative changes on this subject. Stability and permanence in the system, is of more importance than any protection you can extend to them, when that protection is held by an uncertain and precarious tenure. In order to give this security, the taxes upon the community must be reasonable; if they be not, nothing can be more certain than that a period will arrive when a change will be effected, and under circumstances and feelings least favorable to their interests. If the community, or any great portion of it, be oppressed, and no disposition manifested by those who profit by that oppression to alleviate their sufferings, but little regard will be paid to their welfare. This is the natural course of things, and no class of men can claim an exemption from it.

To the argument, that Congress ought not to reduce the taxes on protected articles, because existing laws have induced men to employ their capital in these establishments, the answer is a plain one. Every man who has thus invested his money, must have looked to the probability of a reduction of taxes and imposts whonever the public debt should be discharged, and the government should no longer need the money accruing from high duties. In addition to this, those upon whom this taxation has operated with most severity, have at all times insisted upon its injustice, and avowed their determination never to relax their efforts until they obtained redress. This argument, therefore, loses much of the force to which it would be entitled under different circumstances. I cannot myself consider the manufacturers as authorized to claim a continuance of the present duties on the ground of any pledge expressed or implied, given by the government. Still these establishments exist and should be regarded as a portion of the public interest, and of course the same attention should be paid to them as the other great interests of the country, in any adjustment which may be made upon the subject.

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Mr. President, why was this protection thro' the medium of high duties claimed by the American manufacturers? It must be owing to one of two causes: Either the articles can be manufactured much cheaper in other countries, or the American manufacturers desire unreasonable profits. That many articles can be made cheaper abroad than in this country, there is no doubt. Labor is cheaper. In Russia and Sweden the wages of an able-boied labourer are only 6 or 7 cents a day; in Great Britain the price of labor is very little higher. In the latter country, with a population of one hundred and sixty-five to each mile square, more people are found ready to starve and of course are willing to labor for a subsistence than in the United States, which does not contain 7 for each mile square. This inequality in the price of the production of articles, arising from the difference in the price of labor can only be obviated in one of two ways. You must either reduce the price of labor by degrading the people of this country so far as to compel them to labor for a bare subsistance, or you must tax the community to make up the difference in favor of the American manufacturers. The first mode I hope has no advocates here or elsewhere, The second mode is unjust and oppressive, as I will now endeavor to show.

It is unjust. The Senate will indulge me in illustrating this in a plain way, which is my habit of conducting arguments on all subjects. Suppose ten men engaging in agriculture, and you by your enactments of your laws, cause five of them to abandon that and adopt some other pursuit—manufactures if you please; and you at the same time require that one third of the products of the five remaining agriculturalists shall be given to them; all men would at once exclaim, this is plain open, palpable injustice. Now, Sir, where is the difference between this and compelling the agriculturalists to give one third more for all the articles for which they exchange the products of their farms? Or when you compel them to give one third more in the money for which they have sold their crops, and this for the benefit of those who have abandoned their former pursuits? For instance, a planter in the neighborhood of Nashville, where I live, sends his three bales of cotton to New Orleans to purchase or exchange for imported articles for the consumption of his family. Now the government takes no part of his cotton from him; his agent exchanges the whole of them for the articles ordered, but in fixing upon the price of the articles received in exchange, one third is added on account of the duties imposed. It seems to my mind very evident, that one third of the man's cotton is gone as certainly and effectually as if the government had taken it in the first instance and then permitted him to purchase the articles one third cheaper.

What is the common practice which prevails in most parts of the cottsn growing country? The planter does not himself export his own cotton, but sells it to his merchant in discharge of his store account.—Now, the merchant yays him for the whole of his cotton; but in the articles purchased there is one third charged on account of this tax. This is plain and manifest to every one who reflects on this subject. The importing merchant, when he arrives with his merchandize at the city of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, or Baltimore, is charged by the government with forty or fifty per ct. as an impost duty upon the articles imported by him. He of necessity adds that to the price, and then sells to the western merchant with a profit added to both. To the western merchant, the original cost, the import, or tax, and the wholesale dealer's profit, constitute the cost of the article, and upon all these added together, he lays his profits.

* * * * *

Upon every hundred dollars worth of of goods bought in Europe, and carried to the West, our people pay a tax, in consequence of the Tariff, of more than sixty dollars. This Tariff tax is higher, on the western people, than any other; because, on account of their distance from the seaboard, and the greater number of dealers, through whose hands the goods pass; each adding his profits, and the time occupied in the transportation, making the profits higher, they are made to pay a sort of *compound Tariff*. In the statement, a duty of 40 per cent. *ad valorem* has been assumed as the average amount of duties, although it is believed, that a higher rate of duty is actually paid upon most articles consumed in the western country.—Upon presenting this view of the subject, no one can fai to perceive, that the duty does enter into the price of the article to the consumer, which refutes at once the fallacious idea, that high duties have a tendency to reduce the price of imported articles. To say to a plain minded man, that the owner of an article worth ten dollars, could afford to sell it cheaper, by compelling him to pay five dollars as a tax before he sold it, would be to him a very unreasonable suggestion. He could not believe it; and yet, it would be just as rational as the arguments we hear upon the subject. I admit, that a strong and ardent competition between domestic and foreign manufacturers, will reduce articles to the lowest price at which they can be produced, and brought into the market; and therefore, I am not in favor of taxing out the foreign manufacturers, which must be the effect of high duties; and of placing ourselves wholly in the power of the domestic manufacturers. Rather than see this state of things, I would say to all the nations of the earth, come and trade with us; bring us the productions of all soils and climates; bring us the articles produced by your industry, ingenuity, and skill, and receive in exchange the superabundance of the products of our country. Then, sir, you would see competition; then you would see prosperity return to every portion of the United States, and more especially to that, which under the withering influence of the high tariff system, has almost become desolate.

* * * *

It is sometimes urged the protecting system ought not to be abandoned because New England, now most interested in its preservation, was originally opposed to its introduction. It is creditable to the statesmen of that section of the Republic that they saw and opposed the injustice and impolicy of the system to which Southern and Western men were measurably blind. It is not disreputable that they have availed themselves of our errors to gather riches at our expense. But when they embarked in these speculations, they had good reason to believe that experience would teach the rest of the Union the wisdom which they had learned, and that the existence of the system would only be commensurate with the blindness which gave it birth. We now see and feel its evils.—Their weight is intolerable and we must have relief. They cannot expect us to travel onward in the path of ruin with our eyes open.—We have suffered for our blindness, and if they shall suffer a little for departing in their practice from the justice and beauty of their theory, they will have no great cause to complain.

From the United States Telegrph.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

We have been permitted to lay before ou readers the following important extract from a letter, written to the Hon. Warren R. Davis by Mr. Jefferson's grandson and executor:

RICHMOND, March 8, 1832.

DEAR SIR—Last spring, when I had the pleasure of meeting you in Washington, you enquired of me if I had any evidence in my possession which would show whether Mr. Jefferson was, or was not, the author of the resolutions offered by Mr. Breckenridge in the Kentucky Legislature in '98. I have examined and compared the MSS. in my possession with both the resolutions offered by Nicholas and Breckenridge; the first I find almost verbatim, as far as they go; the second, in part the ideas, but not the language. The MSS. contains nine resolutions. Nicholas adopted seven entire and part of the eighth.—Breckenridge took the ideas in part of the omitted resolutions. I send you that omitted by Nicholas, you can best determine how far it concurs with B's.

Resolution eight, after the word, "no man or body of men on earth," add, "that in cases of the abuse of the delegated power, the members of the general government being chosen by the people, a change by the people would be the constitutional remedy; but where powers are assumed, which have not been delegated, a nullification of the act is the rightful remedy: that every State has a natural right in cases not within the compact, [*casus non foederis*] to nullify, of their own authority, all assumptions of power by others within their limits; that, without this right, they will be under the dominion, absolute and unlimited, of whomsoever might exercise this right of judgement for them: that, nevertheless, this commonwealth, from motives of regard and respect for its co-States, has wished to communicate with them on the subject: that with them alone it is proper to communicate, they alone being parties to the compact, and solely authorised to judge in the last resort of the power exercised under it. Congress being not a party, but merely the creature of the compact, and subject, as to its assumptions of power to the final judgment of those by whom, and for whose use itself and its powers were all created and modified."

Again, towards the conclusion of the same resolution, after the words "and will each" (add) "take measures of its own, for providing that neither these acts, nor any others of the General Government, not plainly and intentionally authorised by the Constitution, shall be exercised within their respective territories."

"9. *Resolved*, That the said committee be authorised to communicate, by writing or personal conferences, at any time or place whatever, with any person or persons who may be appointed by any one or more of the co-States, to correspond or confer with them and that they lay their proceedings before the next session of Assembly."

The above will give the whole of the MSS. omitted in the first Kentucky resolutions.—The variations in those resolutions are merely such as would occur in copying or printing. You will perceive the sentence containing the word "nullification," nearly resembling an expression in the second resolution, and that many of the ideas are the same.

From the Huntsville Democrat.

At a meeting of the citizens of Madison County, Ala. at New Market, on the 13th of February, (inst.) for the purpose of memorializing Congress on the subject of the Tariff, &c. Benjamin Wofford, was called to the Chair, and James Childers, chosen Secretary. William H. Glascock, Joseph Rice, Nathan Smith and Henry Rigny, were appointed a Committee to draw up a suitable Memorial on the occasion, who retired, and in a short time returned with the following, which was unanimously received.—

Your memorialists viewing the crisis close at hand, involving principles of paramount importance with any that have occurred in our political history, have taken the liberty not as subjects; but as free men of expressing their sentiments upon some of those points which they deem of such vital importance to our common country, and to the cause of liberty throughout the world. Our brave fathers who valiantly fought, who freely spilt their blood; who pledged their fortunes and their sacred beings to establish our liberties—for which purpose they had to create a great and pressing debt: and we, as their legitimate sons, felt the force of the honrable obligation; and although it pressed with great violence upon us, patiently submitted to taxation, however unequal, duty upon duty and impost after impost, untill at last the sum is paid; the work is finished; it is done—And we now felicitate ourselves and our countrymen, upon being spectators of this rare and sublime sight of beholding a great Republic rise from beneath the shackles of debt. It will more than ever attract the admiration of the world. But, sirs, they are sorry to state that they see an imperfection in your legislation, which if continued, must necessarially blight the bright prospects of this happy land—they have always viewed the present Tariff as unequal, unjust and oppressive in its operations, bearing with peculiar force upon the poorer classes of people—the valiant and hardy yeomanry of the country—the very people who fought your battles, and defended your wives and your children, and who keep your property secure in the hour of danger. The necessity of a continuance of these great burdens being now done away, they appeal to your magnanimity to serve them in turn; they appeal to the distinguished Representatives of free people; they appeal to the Senators and Representatives of the great American Congress, the pride and boast of all republicans throughout the world, to relieve them from an abiding evil. The lever is placed in your hands, and you may screw down or screw up, or let it remain stationary. But, sirs, there is a redeeming spirit in the land, which will ever be restless till equal justice be dispensed unto all such; a spirit which obtained those seats of your honors, which are now so ably filled, around which the graces of Oratory hang in such rich profusion; such an one as did defend you and your country, at a second great peril of your existence, and such an one as will ever be willing to defend you if you do not drive us to black despair by the imprudence of your own way—It is the spirit of '76 handed down to us, not by tradition, but by the law of entails. You yet have our hearts, and we want them still to repose in you; and you now have a glorious opportunity of proving to the world your humanity and your gratitude to the great mass of your constituents—the poor plebians of America. To prove more plainly the claims of the poor upon justice and your humanity, and the peculiar pressure of the tariff upon them we will suppose a case by way of illustration. Suppose 5 wealthy capitalists to own a factory of 10,000 spindles, which will clothe at a moderate calculation 40,000 persons. Suppose 5,000 of them to be poor men, 5000 their wives, and the remaining 30,000 to be their children. Now it is clear that those 40,000 persons have to be clothed out of the effective labor of those 5,000 men. To take the affective labor of 5,000 men on clothing sufficient for 40,000 persons, to increase the wealth of five capitalists, is incompatible with justice, and at varience with the genius of a republican form of government. And when we consider that those 40,000 persons are the poorest class of people, and have their sugar, and their salt, and their iron yet to pay for, we mourn for humanity's sake. We look around for gratitude—but sir, she is beyond the reach of human eye—she is wrapped up in a dark mantle and sucurely laid away. We once more appeal to your magnanimity for relief from an evil that has been long resting upon us. We claim as a right; we demand it at your hands—and sirs, we shall persist in our demands. Come forth then at once the champions of liberty and of equal rights and discharge a conscious duty regardless of the frowns of the rich and influential—Save your country from impending ruin. We claim a reduction of the general revenue down to the indispensible expenses of the government—for which expenses we claim an equality of taxation; confiding in your State governments and individual enterpise for the balance. We then ask to be "let alone," and we will be happy—and you will ever find us royal constituents. We think the evidence given in two wars—one for independence, and the other for its maintainance—of American patriotism and bravery, is a sufficient guarantee that should such another occurrence take place, we will not be found wanting but we will rise and gird on our swords, and march to the line of defence, and say tax again.

1. *Resolved*, That the President and Secretary sign the memorial.

2. *Resolved*, That a copy be sent to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that they be requested to read the same before each body, at some suitable time.

3. *Resolved*, That these proceedings be published in the Huntsville Advocate and Democrat.

Be it further Resolved, That the members of this meeting, viewing ANDREW JACKSON, as one of nature's great men, with native powers of genius, tempered by sound experience, devoted in heart to his country, fearless alike in defence of the Constitution as of our common country; and approving highly of his administration, do most heartily concur in the numerous recommendations of him for a re. election to the Presidency of the United States.

BENJAMIN WOFFORD, Prest.
JAMES CHILDERS, Sec'y.

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We have occasionally given specimens of the great difference between American and English prices. We take the following from a free trade paper, which states that they are copied from London advertisements, with ten per cent added for exchange.

Good wide Welsh Flannel, yd.	12½ cts.
Extra stout do. full yard wide,	13
Blankets 2 yds. long, pair,	$1,25
Extra stout do. 1¼ yds. long,	1,62
Large size counterpanes, col'd.	37½
Large worsted do	25
White do. 2¼ yds wide,	87½
Good stout Scotch linen, for shirts, yard wide,	12½
Full yd bleached linen sheeting,	12½
2¼ yds wide do requiring no seam,	25
Stout cotton bedtick, yd	7
Wide and stout linen do	10
All the newest patterns dark Chintz,	12½
500 pieces of blue & other prints,	6
Superior stout Colicoes full yd wide,	7
Ell wide common Calicoes, 25 yards for	1 00
Yard and a half wide damask, for table cloths, yd.	25
300 pieces double width Marino, all colors,	64
The very finest French do.	1 13
Striped furniture glazed,	8
Good large cloth coats, each,	2 10
Large Camblet and plaid do.	2 00
Men's stout lamb's wool stockings, doz.	2 23

The following advertisement is copied from the Westminister Review.

TO NOBLEMEN & GENTLEMEN.

SMITH, CROSS & WEBSTER, Tailors, &c. 15, New Broad street, submit their cash prices for the best goods that can be produced.

A Saxony black or blue dress coat,	$16 31
Olive, do.	14 43
Saxony black or blue frock, lined with silk,	18 64
Olive or Mixt. do.	17 81
Black or blue trowsers,	7 54
Drab or mixt cassimere do.	6 66
Waistcoats,	3 33

The vast difference between the above, and the protected manufactures of the United States presents a picture which to the advocate of Free Trade in this country is mournful, and to the monopolist must be absolutely appalling.

The Tariff—Nails.—Many of our readers will probably be as much surprised as we were on ascertaining the fact, that wrought nails are so much cheaper in England than cut nails are here, that the imported article could be sold for from 5½ to 5¾ cts., were it not for the enormous duty of 5 cents a pound, which is more than one hundred per cent. on the original cost. Even as it is, great quantities of English wrought nails are imported.

In the face of such facts as this, we are told the effect of high duties is to make manufactured articles cheaper. What very disinterested beings these manufacturers must be, when they are striving to destroy their own profits by keeping up, and even increasing, high duties?

If high duties lessen the cost of manufactured articles, in what way do they protect the manufacturer? Is it possible that these men can so deceive themselves as to suppose the people of the South can be duped by such palpable contradictions?

It is evident that if high duties protect the manufacturer it must be by giving him an increased price for his production. And this we deny the right or power of the Federal Government to do. Neither the letter, nor what is to honest men of more importance, the spirit of the Constitution can be so tortured as to sanction the taxing of one portion of this confederacy for the private benefit of another.

Winyaw Intelligencer.

Our rail Road.—We rejoice to find that a spirit is abroad on the subject of the Central Rail Road, that must eventually triumph over the apathy that has so long held us in bondage. The fact cannot be hidden, that a crisis in our affairs is nearly at hand, and that our future prosperity will depend entirely on the course which we shall determine to pursue. We should be convinced by this time, that the favours of fortune will not court our acceptance; we must meet them, we must seek them; and niggard as Nature has been to our State, in comparison with others, still her blessings are so numerous that with reasonable exertion on our part, a boundless field of successful enterprise opens before us. As soon as the subscription will authorise the attempt, we should strenuously urge the necessity of commencing the road in the vicinity of Raleigh, or Newbern; or, if practicable, in the neighborhood of both, that our citizens may see that we have desisted from building castles in the air. Many a one who would willingly promote this important work, withholds his assistance, from a belief that the whole project, like two many other useful ones that have been talked of among us, will fall to the ground without having been acted on. Reflecting men who are really desirous that our State should join in the race of improvement and prosperity, should, for their own sakes, step forward and set an example so worthy of imitation. They cannot lose by it; for if the work should not commence, they will not be required to pay their subscription; and the probability is, that they will be great gainers in the end. The undertaking, if persevered in, must be profitable; and besides the advantages of this nature, they will have the pleasing satisfaction of having patriotically endeavoured to arrest our downward course, and stem the enervating torrent of emigration, which is now robbing us of a valuable portion of our population.

Newbern Spectator.

Railway.—The following list of prices of Railway stock in Liverpool at the latest dates will shew, that notwithstand the enormous expenditures in their construction in England the investments have in nearly every case, been highly profitable, One of the cases where the stock is below par is the *Branch* of "Kenyon and Leigh Junction Railway" while the principle Railway is ten per cent above par.

The Liverpool and Manchester Railway is one hundred and nine percent above par!

Liverpool and Manchester Railway	100l.	paid 209l.
Old Quarter Shares	25l.	"50l. 10s.
New do - -	25l.	"49l.
Stockton and Darlington - -	100l.	"215l.
Boulton and Leigh do. - - -	100l.	"108l.
Ditto - -	25l.	"27l.
Warrington and Newton do. - - -	100l.	"103l.
Kenpon and Leigh Junction do -	100l.	"120l.
Wigan Branch do	70l.	"50l.
S. Helen's and Burcorn Cap Railway -	75l.	"55l.
Leicester and Swannigton do	40l.	"47l.
Leeds and Selby	25l.	"25l.
Preston and Wigan	8l.	" 8l.

From a letter received by the Editors of the Petersburg Intelligencer, the following important information is given, viz: that by the first of May next, the line for passengers between Petersburg and Philadelphia will be run in 35 hours—thus running a distance of 415 miles in 35 hours that as soon as the Camden Rail-Road is completed, which is expected this season, they will reach the city of New-York in 7 hours more, making 42 hours from Petersburg to New-York, a distance of 500 miles; and that when the Rail-Road from Petersburg to the Roanoke shall be in operation, 48 hours will take passengers from Roanoke in N. Carolina to New York, an expedition not surpassed in this country.

Never did the most bitter tory press, in the days of the black cockade, revile the whig doctrines of '98 more than the Globe now does the same doctrine, under the name of nullification. It applies the very epithets which were then applied, of anarchy! distraction! treason! and disunion! The only difference is, that the whigs of '98 were called Jacobins, while those of 1832 are called nullifiers. Never were two parties more identical. Mr. Jefferson was the leader of the whigs of '99—his *name* is the rallying point for those of 1832 His doctrines were the standard of political faith of the whigs of that day, as they are of the present time. The struggle then turned upon the great and fundamental question of the relative rights of the State and General Governments. It now turns precisely upon the same.

U. S. Telegraph.

John Randolph is a candidate for the House of Delegates of Virginia, and is opposed by Paul Carrington, Esq.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

SALISBURY,

APRIL 2, 1832

FOR PRESIDENT
ANDREW JACKSON
OF TENNESSEE

Election in 1832.

We are glad to find that friend Yancey of the Examiner will lend his assistance to the promotion of the central rail road scheme. When we read his proposition to the people of Granville and adjoining counties, to construct a rail-road from Oxford to Weldon, we were fearful that those counties were unfriendly to the grand central road, and were determined to direct all their energies to another scheme. We are happy in being undeceived—we are happy to find that the "Roanoke Region" is willing to lend its powerful assistance to the accomplishment of a work which will do as much to advance the condition of our state, as ever the canal system did to advance that of New-York. Indeed it is the only scheme which can ever remove from the State that incubus which has thus far paralized all her exertions.

The Editor of the Examiner is not right in supposing that we think the scheme of constructing a road from Oxford to Weldon, chimerical. So far are we from thinking it chimerical that we think it perfectly practicable, but we have before us the old adage—"if you have too many irons in the fire, some of them will burn"—if we attempt to make too many rail roads at once, we will make none. We ought to direct all our energies upon one at first, then if we succeed we can make another and so on until we make as many as may be necessary for the convenience of our citizens. The central-road, inasmuch as it is not sectional, as it is a kind of neutral ground upon which all the conflicting interests of the State can meet,—is the one which we ought first to make.

We hope the Editor of the Examiner will show his zeal by his acts for the prosperity of this scheme.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.—A very large and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of New-York recently nominated Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky, for the office of Vice-President. He has been nominated to the same office by several of the Western States, and from what we see in the Georgia papers, we believe next to P. P. Barbour of Va. he is the most popular man yet spoken of, in that State. Will he, can he resign his pretensions in favor of Mr. Van Buren?

The Legislature of N. Jersey have nominated Senator Dickerson for the same office.—So that we now have on the Jackson Ticket, Van Buren, Johnson, Barbour, Wilkins and Dickerson. Besides these, Smith and Drayton of S. Carolina, Branch of this State, and Benton, of Missouri have been spoken of. The policy of the redoubtable Webb "of starting a candidate in every State" seems literally to have come to pass. Which one of the persons named shall we of N. C. support? It is time that we were choosing. The friends of Clay are exulting at our indecision and laughing at our difficulty in selecting some one. But they may laugh: we can start whom we please three days before the election and beat their great man John Sergeant. But we should not do this; we should now decide and get an even start with our enemies.

The Clay presses say that Georgia will disregard the late decision of the Supreme Court, and that Genl. Jackson will be compelled to enforce it, and if he does not that the Judges will resign, and that consequently Mr. Clay will beat him for the Presidency. We agree with them in but one thing, that is that Georgia will pay no attention to the decision. That Genl. Jackson is compelled to enforce it we deny; that Genl. Jackson will not enforce it we are pretty certain. He is not compelled to enforce it because the Supreme Court has meddled with that about which they have no business: he will not enforce it, because he believes that the Supreme Court have assumed to themselves a power which they never possessed. One which the constitution has never given them. It is a question of disputed sovereignty and we yet have to learn that in such cases the Supreme Court has any power conferred on it by the constitution. But let Georgia do as she may, we are certain that Genl. Jackson will never do any thing, which his sense of duty tells him he should not do, so they need not to threaten him. He is not to be driven from doing his duty by any of Mr. Clay's partizans.

There never was a time since the establishment of our government which called more loudly for the exertions of the patriot in the cause of liberty and union. The enemies of our institutions are now using every exertion to push our country into the meshes of consolidation;—Principle has given way to self-interest in the bosoms of those who are appointed to make our laws, and the most selfish and diabolical passions have taken the place of a disinterested love of country. In such times every man should do his duty; every one should be at his post, none should slumber.

We have published a letter in another column of our paper from the grandson of Thomas Jefferson, to Warren R Davis, a representative in Congress from South Carolina which establishes conclusively the fact that Thomas Jefferson was the father of the doctrine of nullification. This will put to rest all cavilling upon that subject.

The editor of the Richmond Enquirer who has hitherto denied that Mr. Jefferson was the father of the doctrine now acknowledges himself to have been in error. We have no room this week for his recantation or we would publish it. We may do so hereafter.

A few weeks since in speaking of the threats of the Tariff majority of using *force* to put down the South if they should be determined not to submit to the nefarious "System" we made the following remarks:

"All that we can do must be done by the force of argument and indeed it is the only force that ought ever to be thought of by any party in this country. Whenever it becomes necessary to resort to any other, then may we bid a long farewell to our free institutions—then may we prepare our necks for the galling chains of slavery."

The Editor of the Columbia Telescope takes this in high dudgeon, and calls us "all manner of evil names," such as submissionist, &c. &c. it so. We care not what he calls us. We can make allowances for his ignorance of the principles which that paper, under other hands, inculcated. He has not yet had time to understand the doctrines of that party of which he is so unworthy a member. We hope however, that time, calm reflection and a studious attention to the writings of his own Harper, Turnbull and others, will mend him.

With regard to the strictures which he makes upon those who copied the article—we will barely mention the name of one to show that his epithets were misapplied—we allude to the Mercury. We believe it has never been accused of being a submission or Federal paper.

The Weather.—There has been but little to cheer the farmer for some time past in this section of country. For the last two or three weeks there has been a continued spell of cold weather, which has prevented him from pursuing his usual avocations. It has generally been the case that most farmers planted their corn by this time; Now we know of but few that have planted a hill.

Maine and the Tariff—The legislature of Maine has passed resolutions against the "American System" and have instructed their delegation in Congress to procure a modification of the existing Tariff of duties to the wants of the government. This is indeed cheering—it is getting support from a quarter from which we little expected it. Will Congress pay no attention to the remonstrances and petitions of a class of our population already large and which is daily increasing? Are they determined to rush our country into the vortex of destruction? Will they, dare they much longer continue their rapacious policy? Will they not listen to the voice neither of intreaty of mercy nor of justice? Are they so blinded by the passions and prejudices of self interest as to be lost to every sense of justice and patriotism? We hope not—we hope they will sacrifice their love of money upon the altar of their country's good, and prove to the world that the basest passion which ever entered the bosom of man, has no place in theirs.

Foreign—The last foreign arrivals bring us an account of another conspiracy in France. Its object seems to have been the overthrow of the existing authorities, without any substitute. The cholera was still raging in England; the reform bill was still undecided.

"The supplemental memorial of the Free Trade Convention" will be found in this week's paper. For a production so fraught with sound and correct views we need not ask the attention of the reader.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr Editor:

Having seen in your last, a piece purporting to have been written by the same author who before appeared in print, under the title of "Steam Doctor," I cannot withhold from the Dr. my most sincere congratulations on account of the great improvement which is preceptible, both in his style, and in his manners: To both however may still be applied the words of the linkboy to Pope: "God mend you!! Why it would cost him much less trouble to make half a dozen new ones."

If both pieces were written by the same person (which however I very much doubt.) "Steam Doctor" ought to hold himself under great obligations to "Gamma" for the advice with which he concluded his remarks; as I think that "Steam Doctor" has certainly availed himself of it.

In his last he very pathetically deprecates the strong language applied by "Anti-Quackery" to his tribe. This, in my opinion, comes with a very ill grace from one who commences a controversy by calling his antagonists "Fools," "A set o'dull conceited fashes," "Stirks," and "Asses." He must know that retaliation is too deeply implanted in the human mind, both by nature and by education for him to expect less than a "Rowland for his Oliver."

He says too, that "Anti-Quackery" deals in empty assertion instead of argument. A short memory or partial blindness is occasionally very convenient; and he seems to have been afflicted or favored with one of them when he read "Anti's" piece, or I should think that so candid a man could not help bearing in mind the extract from Dr. Willick; the argument of which, unless contradicted by experience, must carry conviction to an unprejudiced mind.

Whether it has been so contradicted is the question; I think not; and therefore I consider it to be the best way to use such medicines in different disorders as long experience has proved to be the best. Again; a candid man would certainly not word his sentences so as to create the impression that Physicians of the old school used no vegetable medicines; nor indeed any other medicine than "Mercury" for though "Steam Doctors" have a long list of such vegetable medicines as the following, "Steam, Lobelia, Alcohol, Cayenne," &c. &c. the "full grown Doctors," can boast of a still greater variety, among which, strange to tell, is one species of Lobelia, the Siphilitica; which Dr. Barton tells us was used at a period, which, if I remember aright, must have been some years anterior to the time at which "the great Thompson" broached his system of quackery. Still I think there is enough of evidence to justify us in placing Calomel before all other medicines as being the most generally beneficial.

"Steam Doctor" talks of comparing our constitution with those of past generations; I suppose he means those who lived before the introduction of "Mercury" into medical practice. Perhaps "Steam Doctor" is enough of a Methuselah to make that comparison; if not, I despair of its being done, as it is nearly 300 years since the death of Paracelsus who first introduced the preparations of Mercury into the practice of Medicine.

"Steam Doctor" gives "Gamma" great credit for his skill in drawing the attention from arguments to words. It is likely that the former may possess much more penetration than I do; but he must be blessed with an uncommon share, if he is able to point out a single argument in the piece upon which "Gamma" criticised.

It now remains but for me to say that I am one of those "who are prejudiced against the new system of practice better known by the complimentary title of Steam Doctors;" and such I am likely to remain, notwithstanding the brilliant arguments of "Steam Doctor." CALOMEL.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia American Sentinel, makes the following, in the main, just remarks of North Carolina:

"But I confess I was gratified to learn that from a forthcoming publication of authentic materials, it will be proven beyond a doubt that North Carolina anticipated Virginia in promoting the declaration of Independence. I like North Carolina, because in adhesion to the Union and disregard of office, she has always resembled Pennsylvania. I like her for another reason, because in Congress while her unity and weight are always felt, her sterling merits are disregarded and her claims to important stations postponed to those of more boasting and exacting states. Her representation both in the Senate and House like that of Pennsylvania, is highly respectable; a cool moderation respecting the tariff and whatever else she may disapprove of: the consistant and unassuming course of her State politics. All her public characteristics are highly honorable and praiseworthy. Yet where are her Chairmen of Committees, her Vice Presidents, Secretaries and Judges? No where! Like Pennsylvania, her lot is to hew wood and draw water. Even in the Society of Washington, among the diplomatic corps, and the festivities of the place, as she does not insist upon, she does not enjoy the consideration to which she is entitled. The foreign minions here, the charges and attaches and all that sort of things, even they too are taught to slight Pennsylvania and No. Carolina."

The same writer thus announces the death of the National Journal:

The National Journal is no more; another victim to intemperance, and the too free indulgence of an over ardent spirit. It expired of spontaneous combustion brought on by excessive violence and general abuse.

Unconstitutionality of the Tariff.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Mercury, dated

WASHINGTON, *March 15.*

Col. Benton is now on the floor, speaking ably and eloquently in favor of a reduction of duties to the revenue standard. If he goes on to the end as well as he has begun, his speech will be read with profound interest. Col. B. is, you know, a gentleman who leaves nothing unexplored, and he has just called up a historical reminiscence which has excited much curiosity. He has shewn that as far back as 1781, several States, and especially the State of Rhode Island, objected to the exercise by the Congress of the Confederation, of the power to *impose duties upon imports, as to regulate commerce*, as substantially a tyranny. That a committee of Congress, consisting of Alexander Hamilton, Mr. Madison and Mr. Fitzsimons, were appointed to answer this objection. He read their answer, in which it was emphatically stated that those powers were only necessary, and would only be used, for the purpose of raising money for the payment of the public debt, and that when the debt ceased, the duties would of course cease also. That it was under this promise, and with this expectation, that the power was afterwards conferred in the Constitution, which power, therefore, cannot now constitutionally, or in good faith be applied to raising one cent beyond the necessary wants of the government after the payment of the public debt. The view of the subject is worthy of investigation.

The New Orleans Bee of the 28th Feb. says, that all the smaller tributaries of the Mississipi, in the upper part of Louisiana, have overflowed their banks; the planters have turned out all their force to secure the *levees*, and to prevent breaches from being made by the waters. The same paper advises the inhabitants of the bank of the river, to look to the strengthening of their embankments against inundation. "Besides this real eminent danger," says the Bee, "the inhabitants of the interior are palsied with the dread of the comet: the aberrations of which are to 'unsphere the flame set earth.' We are told that in the fulness of their credulity, some of the oldest inhabitants have shut themselves up in their dwellings, in hourly expectance of this unwelcome wanderer, which has been sent on a mission of desolation.

Scarlet Fever.—From a letter received by a gentleman in this town from Lynchburg, Va. we learn that the Scarlet Fever is prevailing there to an alarming extent, *fifteen* children it is stated have died there in one day, within the present month.

Milton Spectator.

Cruelty.—We are informed that an old woman by the name of Sarah Jeffries living about three miles from this place, was burnt to death on Saturday evening last, her clothes having accidentally caught on fire while ironing some clothes.

The Comet.—The comet has already been seen at Gibraltar. A letter received in London states: "considerable portion of the tail of the comet was visible to the inhabitants of these parts. The comet itself, was not seen, but its direction was found to be northerly, so that we may soon expect this celestial visiter."

The President's Age.—We understand, says the *National Intelligencer*, that Gen. JACKSON, (the President of the United States) completed the sixty-fifth year of his age on Wednesday last.

FROM THE TELEGRAPH of the 23d March.

A desultory but very animated debate took place in the Senate yesterday on the Tariff. The question, on agreeing to Mr. Clay's resolution, came up; Mr. Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, moved an amendment, which, with some resolutions that he read, and gave notice that he would move if his amendments should succeed, disclosed his views on this important subject. In the course of the discussion on his amendment, Mr. Marcy, of New York, read amendments which he intended to propose, should those offered by Mr. Wilkins not be adopted. At this stage, Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, moved to refer Mr. Clay's resolution, with the amendments, to the Committee on Manufactures, which, when modified by several important instructions to the committee, was finally adopted by the Senate.

Commercial.

MARRIED in this County, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. Thomas Espy, Mr. HENRY KEASLER to Miss CATHARINE BARRINGER.

MARKETS.

SALISBURY March, 8, 1832	
Cotton in seed	1.75 to 2.00
Do. clean	7,50 to 8,00
Corn	25
Oats	20
Sugar	9 to 11
Coffee	18 to 20
Salt	$1. 12
Iron	5
Molasses	50
Beeswax	18
Tallow	8
Flour	$3.00 3.25

CAMDEN, March, 24	
Cotton,	8½ a 9¼
Corn,	50 a 00
Wheat,	75 a 80
Flour,	4¼ a 4½
Bacon, lb.	8 a 10
Whiskey,	35 a 40
Brandy, App	35 a 45
" Peach,	40 a 6[illegible]
Coffee	15 a 18
Salt per bushel,	62 a 75
Sugar, brown,	9 a 12

ATTENTION.

THE OFFICERS of the 1st 63rd Regiment of NORTH-CAROLINA MILITIA, are hereby Commanded to appear at the COURT-HOUSE in SALISBURY, on Friday the 27th of APRIL next, at 10 o'clock A. M. With side arms, for drill. By order of the Colonel.

4ws B. CRAIGE, *Adjt.*

JOH REVELS,
Barber & Hair-dresser.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of SALISBURY that he has taken the Shop recently occupied by David D. Weaver, opposite Mr Slaughter's House of Entertainment, where he will be happy to wait on gentlemen in the line of his profession. Gentlemen preferring it will be waited on at their rooms.

HIS terms will be:—For shaving once a week 50 cents per month; twice a week 75 cents per month; three times a week $1 per month; every day $2 per month. He hopes by assiduous attention to his business to merit the patronage of the public. 4t20

Salisbury, March 30th 1832.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of Hampton & Palmer, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and make payment by CASH or NOTE, as it is important that the business should be closed as soon as possible.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of James B. Hampton, in the Watch makers Shop, will still carry on the business in the same place, in all its various branches. Watches & Clocks repaired and Warranted to perform well for Twelve Months.—For the encouragement heretofore received by the firm, I return my sincere thanks, and hope by attention to the business, to merit a continuance of their support

JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, March, 9th 1832 15tf

W. J JONES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practise in the Courts of this County, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court-House.

October 8th. 1831 92f

LAW NOTICE.

BURTON CRAIGE *will practice law* in the county courts of Rowan. He may at all times, be found, at the office of the Carolinian. 606

READ THIS.

WE the undersigned certify that we have witnessed, the operation of the revolving steam washer, owned by Messrs. Dobson Hughes & Co, of Surry County, and we have no hesitation in saying, that it answers the purposes of cleansing Cloth of all kinds with very little labour, in a very short time. We are also satisfied that it wears less even than hand washing, and must form a most valuable acquisition in domestic economy.

WM. J ALEXANDER.
HAMILTON C. JONES.
DAVID F. CALDWELL.

March 9th 1832.

WE respectfully inform the public that the above described Machine will shortly be exhibited for sale in the following Counties Brunswick, Bladen, Columbus Robinson, Richmond Anson, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Rutherford, Rowan, Davidson, Jones Newhanover, Sampson, Cumberland, Moore, Chatham, Randolph, Montgomery, Cabarus, Iredell, Burke, Buncomb, Haywood, Macon, Carteret, Onslow, Lenoir, Duplin, Wayne, Johnson, Wake, Orange, Guilford, Surry, Wilkes, and Ashe.

All those wishing to purchase a Machine of this kind would do well to wait untill we have an opportunity of exhibiting ours, as it is the opinion of all who have seen it in operation, that it excells any thing of the kind ever exhibited in the United States, we are able without friction to wash one hundred shirts in one hour. 3t18

WM. P. DOBSON.
MATTHEW M. HUGHS. & Co.

For Sale.

Two hundred pounds of first rate Northern Hops. Enquire at this office 604f

NEW FASHIONS!
Benjamin Fraley,

HAVING just received the latest New-York and Philadelphia fashions, together with Minister's fashions of London, and having made arrangements to receive them regularly, as they change, and having five or six first rate workmen in his employment, will be enabled to execute all work in his line on short notice, cheap, and in a superior style of workmanship.

Any person wishing to learn the New-York and Philadelphia Patent Right mode of cutting garments can be taught by the subscriber, in Salisbury. All Tailors would do well to supply themselves with Rights, as almost all the principal Tailors in the United States use one or the other, or both of them.

6118f BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $2 50 per ream, a few reams at $2½ and a few reams of wrapping, at the same [illegible]

JOB PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH
AT THIS OFFICE.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN,
EDITED BY
BURTON CRAIGE,
IN SALISBURY N. CAROLINA.

THE Western Carolinian is devoted to *General Politics, Political Economy, State Papers, Literature, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Mechanics, &c.*

In politics the Editor is a thorough-paced democratic Republican. He advocates the doctrines of Free Trade and State Rights—is opposed to the exercise of constructive powers and incidental rights. He is opposed to the Tariff and its offspring, Internal Improvements, by the General Government. He is in favor of Internal Improvements by the State Governments. Believing the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON to be the surest means of perpetuating our liberties in defiance of [illegible] contributed so much, the Editor will advocate his re-election with unflinching zeal and manly firmness.

TERMS.....The Carolinian is Printed once a week on a large imperial sheet of good quality, with new type; and will be sent to subscribers at $2 *per annum, if paid within three months, or $2 50 after that time.*

Advertisements [illegible] the Carolinian [illegible] circulation of any paper in the Western part of the State, advertisers would find it much to their advantage to advertise in its columns.

Any one procuring six solvent subscribers to the Carolinian, shall have a seventh paper gratis.

☞ *POSTAGE* must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor.

☞ Editors with whom we exchange will confer a favor upon us, which will be cheerfully reciprocated, by giving the above a few insertions.

BROWNAUT.

THIS celebrated horse will stand the present season, at Charlotte on Monday and Tuesdays; at Joseph McGinnis' seven miles north of Charlotte on Wednesdays and Thursdays; and at Concord on Fridays and Saturdays. Six dollars will be charged for the season; four dollars for the single leap; eight dollars the insurance. THE PROPRIETOR.

Salisbury, March 12th 1832. 16tf

Notice!

THE Subscriber has removed his BOOK BINDERY to the Office of the Western Carolinian, where he will execute all JOBS in his line of business with neatness and dispatch.

JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, March 3, 1832. 15tf

N. B. Libraries repaired and Backgammon and Chess-Boards, made to order. J. H. D. C.

MAIL ROBBERY.

ON the 6th of January last, there was a letter Mailed at Mount Pisgah P. O. at the end of the route No. 2135, directed to Robert Dunaway Lancaster Court-House Virginia and signed by George Flowers, which said letter contained one one half of a $50. U. S. bill No. 708, the right hand end of which is signed by S. Chevos President which is now in the possession of the said Flowers.—Also the right hand end of a $100 bill U. S. Paper No. 3960 the left hand end of which is signed by W. McIlvaine Cashr. which is also in the hands of said Flowers. The above mentioned letter has been taken out of the Mail Bag by some means—supposed by slipping the strap which confines it. A certain boy named Alfred Wallis who was mail carrier at the time and who has since absconded is supposed to be guilty of the offence. The said Wallis is about 16 years of age, light complexion and stout for his age. A reward of $50 will be given for his apprehension and prosecution to conviction. W KERR, P. M.

Statesville, March 7th 1832. 14tf

Administrator's NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of [illegible] deed, dec'd by note are requested to settle the same by April Superior Court. Those failing to attend to this notice will find their notes in the hands of an officer without discrimination as it is absolutely necessary the estate should be settled.

JAMES O. McCONNAUGHEY, Admr.

March 19, 1832. 6t18

WAGGONER,
Driving to Fayetteville.

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Rogers Yard*, where every convenience is provided for him and theirs, together with room for [illegible] at the moderate charge of 50 cents a day and night, for the subscriber keeps a good house, fire, water and stabling. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville, [illegible]*

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

POETRY.

THE ISSUE OF LIFE AND DEATH.

O! where shall rest be found;
Rest for the weary soul?
'Twere vain the ocean-depths to sound,
Or pierce to either pole;
The world can never give
The bliss of which we sigh:
'Tis not the wish of life,
Nor all the wealth to die.
Beyond this vale of tears,
There lies life above,
Unmeasured by the flight of years;
And all that life is love:
There is a death whose pang
Outlasts the fleeting breath;
O! what eternal horrors hang
Around "the second death!"
Lord God of truth and grace,
Teach us that death to shun,
Lest we be banish'd from thy face,
And evermore undone:
Else would we end our 'quest;
Since are bound in thee,
The life of perfect love—the rest
Of immortality.

MONTGOMERY.

VARIETY.

G—l—, is a notorious button holder; even at the dinner-table he is accustomed to lay down his knife, and examine his neighbor's coat pour out a torrent of eloquence. Alexander, who was much annoyed one evening by this gentleman, at length said to him. "My dear fellow, your hand annoys me very much." "I beg pardon, my lord," rejoined the talker. "but really we are so crowded that I do not know what to do with my hand." "Put it upon your mouth, then, for mercy's sake!" replied the wit.

"A young fellow that I am acquainted with," said T m Cooke in the Green room, one morning, "is going to be married to an old woman with an immense fortune; the lady is passionately fond of *harmony*." "And he," replied a wag. "is passionately fond of *her-money*, without doubt."

A poor old man, who could scarcely walk, once passing through Smithfield, was accosted by a young coxcomb, who jeeringly offered to take him upon his back and carry him. "No," replied the old fellow "Not so; I shall purchase an ass next market day."

Old Asley always kept a sharp eye upon his instrumental performers. One evening he entered the orchestra in a great rage, and inquired of the leader why the trumpets did not play? —"This is a *pizzicato* passage, sir" replied the man of the bow. "A *pizzicato what?*" cried Astley. "A *pizzicato*, sir." "Well, well I can't allow them be idle, *let the trumpets pizzicato too*!

Origins.—Worsted was so called, from being originally manufactured at Worsted, in Norfolk, once a large town, but now only a petty village. Blankets were so called because they were first made by one Thomas Blanket, a manufacturer at Bristol, in 1340. Negus.—This popular name for wine and water to Francis Negus, Esq. in the reign of George the First. A party of Whigs and Tories having assembled to drink wine, fell into high dispute, and Mr. Negus being present, recommended them in future to dilute their wine as he did. This suggestion changed the argument to one on wine and water, which concluded by nicknaming the drink Negus.

The Portland Advertiser says:

Maine in the Market, to be sold for Cash or Land!!—We learn from one of our delegation who left Augusta in the mail stage yesterday forenoon that the injunction of secrecy had been removed from the proceedings of the Legislature, and from the information received from him, we infer that the reports which have been published in regard to the cession of our territory to the General Government, are too true. It appears that resolutions have been adopted by a vote of 80 to 69, declaring a willingness on the part of our State to negotiate on the subject as soon as a Commissioner is appointed on the part of the General Government, and the fact made known to our State Government, the Governor and Council are authorized to appoint a Commissioner on the part of this State—both Commissioners are to meet and consult upon the proposed measures, and report the result of their consultation to the Governor and Council, who are to lay the same before the next Legislature.

Of all the actions of a man's life, his marriage does least concern other people, yet of all actions of our life, 'tis most meddled with by other people. *Selden.*

"ALL TALK AND NO CIDER."

Whence originated this wise and expressive proverb, we cannot tell. That is to say, we know not what happy individual, coterie, town, county, state, or nation, had the honor of first giving it birth. One thing, however, we opine namely, that it originated in some country where the inhabitants drank cider; and where, as in hospitality bound, they are always expected to invite their guests to partake their beverage.

Now it is very observable among the farmers, particularly in New England, that at whatever time of day strangers or acquaintances call, they invite them to drink cider. And yet we believe it is not peculiarly an eastern phrase. However that may be—to talk and drink cider, to drink cider and talk, are alternations of a very common, as well as a very agreeable character. Talk prepares the way for cider; and cider promotes talk.—Their reciprocal effect is excellent. Neither of them would do so well alone.

But all talk, and no cider, is at best but dry business; and hence, probably, originated the ingenious and expressive saying, wherewith we have headed this article. Some Hunk might think to amuse his guest with a world of chat, and keep his cider safe in the cellar. But after talking till his mouth was dry, the guest would naturally exclaim, if he dared express his thoughts in words—"*all talk and no cider!*"

Indeed this expression, or something like it, might well be applied to a great part of the wordy exercises of this babbling world. Ever since the tower *Babel* was built, and men's tongues were incontinently let loose, there has been an immense deal of *babble* to no purpose, or in the words of our motto, All talk and no cider.

Parliaments, Congresses, and Legislative bodies generally, have their full share of this wordy dryness. Whenever their members make speeches without sense, or without end; but merely to hear themselves talk, and increase their period of pay: it may be said, so far as states and nations are concerned, to be—All talk and no cider.

The bar also affords a great deal of this thirsty babble. When the lawyer pleads two hours without coming within gunshot of the case; or labors four hours, and all in vain, to render a plain matter obscure; his client has very great reason to exclaim—All talk and no cider!

Even the pulpit, which should distil like the dews of Hermon, and ever have some drop of comfort for the thirsty pilgrim, is not without its droughty verbiage. When the reverend occupant labours four hours to prove or disprove what is self evident; or to throw light upon those thing, which no mortal reason can comprehend, his hearers will be sadly tempted to say—in the words of our text—all talk and no cider.

But the driest babble perhaps in the world, is the chit-chat of fashionable parties; where all talk merely for the sake of talking; and where every gentleman says the same things to every lady, and every lady the same things to every gentleman—namely, the theatre, the streets, the weather, —the weather, the streets, the theatre. How would a by listener exclaim —All talk and no cider!

But these are but a few of the many instances of the exceeding dry use of speech. All empty compliments, all unmeaning professions, all lying promises, all empty threats, all vain blustering, all windy boasting, are but so many illustrations of the truth and aptness of the wise proverb—All talk and no cider.

But here we will put an end to this article, lest some Sancho Panza, or other merciless handler of proverbs, should quote our own text against us and say—This is *All talk and no cider.*

During the time of the attack on Sullivan's Island, General Lee once reconnoitering the communication made by the bridge of boats between that place and the continent, as the balls whistled about in abundance, he observed one of his aid-de-camps, a very young man, to shrink every now and then, and by the motion of his body, endeavor to evade the shot. 'Sheath! Sir, cried Lee, what do you mean? Do you dodge? Do you know that the king of Prussia lost above a hundred aid-de-camps in one campaign? So I understand, Sir, replied the young officer, but I did not think you could spare quite so many.

The Tipsey Member.—A member of Parliament applied to the post office, to know why some of his franks had been *charged*. The answer was: "We supposed, sir, they were not your writing, the *hand* is not the *same*." Why, not precisely the same, but the truth is, I happened to be a *little tipsey* when I wrote them." "Then, sir, you will be so good in future, to write *drunk* when you make *free*."

THE BHATTEE ROBBER.

By a retired Indian Officer.

When the young Bh-ttee is about three or four years of age, his education, or training is commenced by his being compelled to walk and run a great distance daily. As he advances in age, the exercise required of him is increased in proportion, until he may at last be said to have gone through a regular course of gymnastics, in the etymological sense of that word—for all his exercises are performed in a state of nudity. The object an natural effect of this kind of schooling, is to increase the physical powers of the body in all situations, and to enable the individual to endure, with comparative ease, the greatest fatigue or labor. Among other essential accomplishments in which the young Bhattee is expected to perfect himself by unremitting practice th following may be mentioned as absolutely indispensable. He must aquire the art of bleating like a sheep—barking like a dog—crowing like a cock—braying like the ass—and in like manner of imitating all kinds of simals. He must also be able to throw himself on any occasion which may require, into every kind of attitude—to crawl along or lie flat as possile on the ground,—to run like a cat or dog,—to stand on his head wit his legs extended widely, so as to appear in the dusk like the stump of a tree, &c. &c. With reference to the last mentioned acquirement, I recollect to have heard a sentinel of the 4th Bengal Cavalry tell his officer, that when he was on duty, on a certain occasion, he heard something move about the heap-ropes of his horses. On looking round, he saw what he supposed to be a large dog, which ran between his legs and nearly upset. The sentinel, however, had heard of the ability with which many of the natives could imitate different animals and was not satisfied with this explanation of the noise that had first excited his attention. He still suspected that some roguery was on foot, and the better to detect it, he placed himself behind what appeared to be the tump of a tree, at a short distance from the spot on which he had been previously standing. On this supposed stump he hung his helmet, and, ben on the most attentive scrutiny, he paced his head between the two limbs of the stump so as, unperceived, to command a direct view of the quarter from which the noise had originally proceeded. This, however, was too much for the thief, (for such, in reality, was this pseudo tree-stump,) who, unable to restrain his laughter, and finding his situation somewhat critical, suddenly executed a somerset, upset he astonished soldier, and made clear off with his helmet.

A Singular Device—A singular circumstance, exhibiting in a remarkable degree the reflecting faculties of a wolf, is related as having taken place at Signy-le-Petit, a small town in the borders of Champagne. A farmer one day looking through the edge of his garden, observed a wolf walking round about his mule, but unable to get at him on account of his kicking with his hind legs. As the farmer perceived that his beast was so well able to defend itself, he considered it unnecessary to render him any assistance. After the attack and defence had lasted fully a quarter of an hour, the wolf ran off to a neighboring ditch, where he several times plunged into the water. The farmer imagined he did this to refresh himself after the fatigue he sustained, and had no doubt that his mule had obtained a complete victory; but, in a few minutes, the wolf returned to the charge, and, approaching as near as he could to the head of the mule, shook himself, and spurted a quantity of water in the mule's eyes, which caused him immediately to shut them. That moment the wolf leapt upon him, and killed the mule before the farmer could come to his assistance.

From the Cincinati Journal.

"*I did as the rest did.*"—This time yielding spirit—this doing as "the rest did" has ruined thousands!

A young man is invited by vicious companions to visit the theatre, or the gambling room, or other haunts of licentiousness. He becomes dissipated —spends his time—loses his credit—squanders his property, and at last sinks into an untimely grave. What ruined him? Simply "doing as the rest did."

A father has a family of sons. He is wealthy. Other children in the same situation do so and so—are indulged in this thing and that. He indulges his own in the same way. They grew up idlers—triflers—and fops. The father wonders why his children do not succeed better. He has spent much money in their education—he has given them great advantages. But alas they are only a source of vexation and trouble. Poor man, he is just paying the penalty of "doing as the rest did."

This poor mother strives hard to bring up her daughters genteelly. They learn what others learn—to paint—to sing—to play—to dance, and several other useless matters. In time they marry—then husbands are unable to support their extravagance—and they are soon reduced to poverty and wretchedness. The good woman is astonished. "Truly" says she "I did as the rest did."

The sinner following the example of others, puts off repentance—and neglects to prepare for death. He passes along thro' life till unawares, death strikes the fatal blow. He has no time now left to prepare. And he goes down to destruction, because was so foolish as to "do as the rest did."

The Power of Imagination.—An honest Hibernian being observed with a piece of bread in each hand, one of which was smaller than the other, and from each of which he alternately cut a bit, was asked what was his meaning for such an unnecessary proceeding? "Faith," "I have heard so much of the power of imagination, that I am trying to believe this little bit to be *mate*, while the larger piece remains as bread; but for the soul of me I can't bring my mind to distinguish the difference."

The following lines were doubtless published about the time of Lafayett's visit to this country; when as the nation's guest, he was honored with a nation's love and gratitude. The tent mentioned below, was the one pitched by Washington on Dorchester heights; and was exhibited in the Park in the city of N. Y. at the late Centennial Celebration.

LAFAYETTE.
IN THE TENT OF WASHINGTON

I will rest in the war-house that sheltered the form
Of my hero, my friend, and his country's preserver;
That guarded his care stricken head from the storm—
That caught the warm sighs of the patriot's fever.

I will count by the threads that I find in its woof,
The throbs in his head and his heart that were beating,
While its thoughts were, when midnight enshrouded its roof,
Retrieving defeat, or a victory greeting.

I will sleep in the house of the soldier and view
In my dreams, his achievements, unequalled in story;
My visions the hopes of my youth shall renew,
Till I wake to the real fruition of glory.

New Goods!

DANIEL H CRESS is just receiving his fall and winter supply of Goods, which with his former stock, comprises every article usually kept in a Country retail store, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers. The public are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves.

He also continues the manufacture of STILLS and TIN WARE, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a very large stock of Tin ware on hand and being determined to sell it at reduced prices merchants would do well to call on him and get their supply.

☞ Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers' Tallow, Beeswax, and Wool, taken in exchange.

600

ATTENTION,
SALISBURY BLUES.

YOU are hereby commanded to appear at the Court House in Salisbury on the 1st Saturday of April next, equipped as the law directs.

By order of the C.

JNO H. HARDIE, *Secy.*

March 8, 1832 4 1f

N. B. All those that have muskets will please to return them to Elijah P. Mitchell's Shop.

RAN AWAY.

FROM the Subscriber, on Sabbath the 20th ult. a Negro man, slave, between 45 and 50 years of age, about five feet and some inches high, stout built, with red eyes, and on examination one will be found to have a blemish in it. Had on when he left me an Olive mixed frock coat and a good fur hat. This man went off in company with a Negro man belonging to Thomas Nelson, this fellow is young and tall, had on when he left this a new blew broad cloth coat, and a new fur hat. A reasonable compensation will be given to any person who may lodge these fellows, or either of them in any Jail in North Carolina or Virginia. Information thereof given to the subscriber,—living in Lancaster District South Carolina.

4t17 JOHN BARKLAY.

Feb. 24th 1832.

P. S. Nathan will probably attempt to pass as a free man, and may have some pretended free pass or forged certificate of freedom.

J. B.

TAILORING!
HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has recently received, and will continue to receive regularly, as they are published, the London and New York Fashions, from A. F. Sagueza, of New York. Therefore, he is prepared to accommodate his customers in a neat and fashionable style. For durability, taste and fashion, his work far surpasses any done in this County. A very important object to the customer is, that he cuts out of less cloth and uses less trimmings than any Tailor in the place; which is worthy of consideration.

N B. All garments made by the subscriber will be warranted to fit.

14tf HORACE H. BEARD.

Salisbury, 1832

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has lately purchased of A. B. Daniels, Esq. of Va. by whom he was bred, one half of the thorough bred horse Godolphin Eclipse, rising four years old, sixteen hands high; possessing a large share of bone and muscle; in colour, form and size, resembling his sire, the celebrated American Eclipse; whose pedigree it is unnecessary to mention—as he is universally known to be of the best speed and bottom in the United States; having beaten Sir Charles and Sir Henry out of $30,000.

Godolphin's Dam was sired by old Archie, and her Dam by Medley.

Godolphin Eclipse is untrained, but thought by Judges to be equal to any in the world. He will stand at my stable only.

For particulars of pedigree and terms, See Hand-Bills.

HEZEKIEL SAUNDERS.

Guilford, N. C. 5:18

The Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for cash or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of COTTON GINS, and he will also repair the same to order.

72tf E. P. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, May 21st.

CHARLESTON and CHERAW.
THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expence of Boat.

J. B CLOGH.

Charleston Sept. 26, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accomodations for a few passengers. 92f

J. B. C.

State of North Carolina,
ROWAN COUNTY.

February Session, 1832.

John Taylor vs Joseph Thomas & Mary his Wife; Jno. Thomas & Elizabeth his Wife; Hanes Morgan; Wm. B. Morgan; Vincent Morgan and Susan Morgan, heirs at law of Hanes Morgan, dec'd.	Scifa to charge the real Estate.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Joseph Thomas and his Wife Mary and John Thomas and his Wife Elizabeth, are not inhabitants of this State. On motion ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, for the said absent defendants, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Rowan at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday, in May next, then and there to plead or show cause why the real Estate of the said Hanes Morgan, dec'd. should not be sold or so much hereof as may be necessary to satisfy the plaintiff's demand. 6 21 J. GILES, *c. c. c.*

State of North Carolina,
ROWAN COUNTY.

February Session, 1832.

Livingston Isbel vs ——ame.	Scifa to charge the real Estate.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Joseph Thomas and Mary his Wife, and Jno. Thomas and Elizabeth his Wife, are not inhabitants of this State. On motion ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, for the said absent defendants, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Rowan at the Court House in Salisbury, on the third monday in May next, then and there to plead or show cause why the real Estate of the said Hanes Morgan dec'd. should not be sold, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the plaintiff's demand. 6:21 J. GILES, *c. c. c.*

State of North Carolina,
ROWAN COUNTY.

February Session, A. D. 1832.

Wiliam Haden vs David Maxwell; Elhen Jenkins and his wife Letitia; David Newton; Robt. G Haden and Jetither Marr.	Petition for Partition

On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Robt. G. Haden and Jetither Marr are not inhabitants of this State, Ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the said Robt. G. Haden and Jetither Marr appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury on the third Monday in May next, and shew cause if any they have why the petition of the said Wm. Haden shall not be granted, otherwise the same will be heard exparte and partition ordered accordingly.

6t20 JNO. GILES, *c. c.*

Executor's Sale.

WILL be sold at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Tuesday of April Superior Court.

Three likely Negro fellows and two Women

belonging to the estate of Robert Bradshaw, dec'd. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

ROBT. N. CRAIGE.
ROBT. BRADSHAW, } *Ex'rs.*

March 18th, 1832. 15tf

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

State of North Carolina,
CABARRUS COUNTY.

Robert Neel, & others, vs Jas. Aston or his heirs at law.	Bill to substitute a new trustee, and to sell a part of the Lands belonging to the congregation of Coddle Creek meeting house.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant James Aston or his Heirs at law, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants be and appear before this Honorable COURT to be held for the County of Cabarrus at the Court-House in CONCORD on the Eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead or answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken; and the bill heard exparte. Witness, Paul Barringer clerk of our said court at Office, the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in September 1831, and in the 56th year of our Independence.

6t18 PAUL BARRINGER, *c. m. c.*

State of North Carolina,
LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions.

January Session, 1832.

Lydia Branton, relict of T. Branton dec'd. vs. the heirs of Thomas Branton dec'd.	Petition for dower.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that Sally Matthews and Betsey Copeland, two of the heirs at law of Thomas Branton, dec'd. are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they be and appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Lincoln, at the Court-House in LINCOLNTON, the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said Petition. Otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly. Witness, Vardry McBee Clerk of said Court at Office the third Monday in January 1832. 6t18

VARDRY McBEE, *C. C. C.*